COMMISSION MAY BE APPOINTED.

The Administration Said to be Casting About for the Right Man or Men to Represent It in the Negotiations with China-No New Note Has Been Sent Out.

that the government has inferential knowledge of the attitude of all the powers regarding the Russian pro- United States. He was sentenced to posal, but it is still awaiting official be hanged. advices as to some of them. The information concerning those regarding which no official announcement has been received, it is stated, is practically that which is in possession of

An American Commission.

It seems to be regarded as highly probable in official circles that when the time arrives for the actual negotiations looking to a settlement with China, this government will appoint a commission for that purpose, rather than place the negotiations in the hands of a single individual. There have been various suggestions as to who might be appointed upon such a commission, but it is positively stated that as yet no definite selections have been made.

As to Its Numerical Strength. As to the numerical strength of such a commission, the general impression seems to be that it would not consist of more than five members, more likely three, and possibly of regularities in the proceedings. only two. It can be stated upon the highest authority that there will be upon the commission some American giving information to the enemy. He of pre-eminent ability, whose reputation would be an immediate guarantee to the American people that sentence was approved by the review-American interests would be safe in ing authorities. his hands, and whose standing before the world would be such as to give him and those associated with him prestige abroad.

Looking For the Right Man. It is believed that the administration is now casting about for such a man to head the commission when it shall be ready to appoint it. The names of ex-President Harrison, ex-Secretary of State Day, and John Bassett Moore, who was secretary of the peace commission at Paris, have been mentioned in this connection.

No New Note Yet. No information is obtainable regarding the new note, which it has been rumored the government was preparing for transmission to the powers. The only thing definite concerning it is the positive statethat it had not been either Thursday night, or up to noon Friday. No representations have been made by this government looking to a return of the Chinese imperial authorities to Pe-

A Highly Desirable Course. Such a course on the part of the Chinese authorities, however, would be deemed highly desirable by this government, because it is believed here that a resumption of the reigns OCCUPATION OF LYDENBURG. of powers at the capital of the empire would inevitably hasten and facilitate the peace negotiations.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Looking For a Compromise Ar-

rangement with Russia. Paris, Aug. 8.-Active negotiations are in progress looking to some compromise arrangement with Russia regarding the position she has assumed towards Pekin. The communication exchanged between the powers now have better promise of success. The compromise suggested, it is asserted here, is the withdrawal of the forces of all the powers from Pekin, leaving an international guard to protect the legations, which, is is further asserted in Paris, will be allowed to remain at the Chinese capital pending a peace settlement. The main body of troops, it is also said, will retire to the neighborhood of Tien Tsin, leaving sufficient forces along the road to keep open the route and railroad between Pekin and Tien Tsin.

Russia's attitude is interpreted here as meaning that she will withdraw her troops outside the walls of Pekin, but not necessarily a great distance from that city.

WANTS AN AMERICAN ESCORT.

Li Hung Chang Wants Americans Escort Him to Pekin.

London, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch has made a request for an American escort to accompany him on his journey to Pekin, and that United States Consul Goodnow is considering his re-

To Facilitate Importation.

Berlin, Sept. 8 .- The semi-official Reichs Anzeiger announces that the ministry of state decided, Thursday, in view of the deficiencies of the wool supply to facilitate importation by introducing everywhere a new material tariff to continue at least two Austrian Reichsrath Dissolved.

Vienna, Sept. 8 .- An imperial dediately.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Sept. 8 .- Yestorday's statement of the treasury balances in \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, showed: Availa-\$68,504,866.

Decided to Dispolve. Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 8 .- The meet poration will be dissolved.

BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

the Filipinos Are Tried for Crimes and Punished-Safe-Guarded by Gen. MacArthur.

Washington, Sept. 10 .- The judge advocate general of the army has received the records of several cases of native Filipinos tried by military commissions for various crimes, such as murder, robbery, etc. In one case a native was convicted of murder, arson, robbery and burglary, and was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was approved by Gen. MacArthur and carried into effect at the town of Jaro, Panay, July 17.

In another case a native was found guilty by a military commission at San Fernando de Union, of lurking Washington, Sept. 8 .- It is known about a boat occupied by the army of the United States and acting as a spy in time of insurrection against the

Gen. MacArthur disapproved the findings and sentence in this case, but directed that the accused be held as a prisoner of war. He said that the evidence of record, while conclusive as to the connection of the acthe general public, and is based on cused with the insurgent forces, does newsppaper reports, and the opinions not, in his opinion, definitely establish of official organs of the various coun- that his presence within the lines of the American army was for the purpose of and with the intent necessary to constitute him a spy as that term is defined by the laws of war.

In another case a native was found guilty of "instigating riots and ordering killing of Chinese residents in violation of the laws and usages of war," also robbery, and was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for three years. On account of irregularities in the record the proceedings and sentence were disapproved by Gen. Mac-

Orders in the cases of two other natives are published. One was accused of robbery and murder. He was found guilty of robbery, but not of the more serious crime, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Gen. MacArthur disapproved the sentence Capt. P. Covert and Capt. Patrick Sulin this case, also, on account of ir-

The other prisoner was charged with violation of the laws of war in pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, which

LATEST FROM LORD ROBERTS. Ian Hamilton Succeeded in Clearing the Way for Gen. Buller's.

Advance.

London, Sept. 9 .- The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts: "Belfast, Sept. 7 .- Ian Hamilton

succeeded in turning the Boers' right flank, clearing the way for Buller's advance. "Dundonald and Brocklehurst occu-

pied Lydenburg Thursday.

"The Boers are split up and going northward and eastward. Most of the guns and stores have been sent to Krugersport.

of Krugersdorp, reports that among been found.'

Commandant Theron, of the Boer It was he who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned, early in August, near Honigspruit, the train carrying United States Consul Stripes.

One of the Last Stages of the War-Methuen Marching on Lichtenburg-Assisted the Boers.

Cape Town, Sept. 10.-Sir Redvers Buller continues his advance. He crossed the Mauch Berg, ten miles east of Lydenburg, and came into action with the Boers.

The occupation of Lydenburg, which took place last Thursday, is regarded as marking one of the last stages of the war. The Boers now talk of trekking into German territory.

Lord Methuen is marching on Lich tenburg from Mafeking. It is said that papers seized at Pretoria, show that the Netherlands Railway Co., in many ways actively assisted the

It converted its workshops into arsenals and provided the Transvaal forces with horseshoes.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

Consul-General Goodnow Cables the Names of a Number of Victims of Chinese Fury.

Washington, Sept. 9 .- The state department is in receipt of a cable-

gram from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated September 7, reporting the deaths, about July 31, at Fun Chu and Tai Ku of the following missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. C. W. from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang Price and daughter Florence, Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two children, Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, Rev. Geo. L. Williams, Rev. T. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird and Miss Mary L. Partridge.

Wonders of Wireless Telegraphy.

Bradford, England, Sept. 9.-At the session of the physical science section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now in annual session here, Sir Wm. Henry Preece, consulting engineer to the British post office, made the interesting announcement that, as a result of his experiments with wireless telegraphy, he had found it quite possible to concree, issued yesterday, dissolves the vey audible speech six to eight miles lower house of the Austrian reichs | across the sea without wires. He addrath and directs a new election imme | ed that it was a practical commercial system.

Gallantry to Be Awarded

Washington, Sept. 9.-It is believed that the president will accept the the general fund, exclusive of the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee and promote Col. Aaron S. Daggett of the Fourteenth infantry to the vacant ble cash balance, \$134,373,268; gold, brigadier generalship which will follow from the retirement, next Monday, of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. If this is done, Gen. Chaffee will be only temporarily set back in his own advanceing of the Nutwood Driving club has ment to the brigadier generalship, been abandoned, it having been decid. Col. Daggett having undertaken to ed to have no more races. The cor retire, and thus create another vecancy upon his promotion.

THE MONITOR WYOMING

Another Addition to the United States Navy Successfully Launched.

WAS BUILT BY THE UNION IRON WORKS.

She is One of a Quartette of Coast the Least Expenditure-Her Dimensions and Armament.

been made a feature of the semicentennial celebration of Califorina's Superintendent Dickie, of the Union iron works.

Preliminary Work. teen feet. Later on most of the tions. vessel a platform had been built for the guests of honor, including Gov. Frank H. Stizen, Col. A. P. Hansen Hattie Warren, daughter of United ened the vessel by breaking the usual bottle of wine and exclaiming "I name thee Wyoming," as the last the monitor started from the ways

and slid slowly into the sea. Cheered by Spectators, When the vessel's stern touched the water, the spectotors sent up a mighty cheer, which, however, was soon drowned in the din made by scores of steam whistles. Little more than the hull of the

Wyoming is finished, but work is being pushed forward. Description of the Vessel. The Wyoming is one of four simsecuring the greatest results with dustry and his own integrity. the least expenditure of money. Her sister ships will be named Arkansas, Connecticut and Florida. The Wyoming was built by the Union iron works, the contract price being \$874. "Hart, who is operating southwest | 000. Her dimensions are: Length on on load water line, 225 feet; extreme the dead Boers left on the field it is bredth, 50 feet; mean draft, 12 feet believed that the body of Theron has 6 inches; displacement, about 2,700 tons. The hull is of steel, not sheathed, with double bottom and waterarmy, was known as a great scout. tight subdivisions. The hull is protected by a side armor belt ranging from 11 to 5 inches in thickness. The turret is of the balanced type, its armor being 9 inches thick. A conning Stowe and flying the Stars and tower with 71/2-inch armor and a single mast will also appear above the deck. The vessel is to make 12 knots an hour. Her main battery will consist of two 12-inch breech-loading rifles and four 4-inch rapid-fire rifles. In the secondardy battery will be

> four 1-pounder automatic rifles. THE CRUISER BALTIMORE.

three 6-pounder rapid-fire guns and

The Warship, with Rear-Admira Watson on Board, in Quarantine at New York.

New York, Sept. 9.-The United States cruiser Baltimore, in command of Rear-Admiral Watson, has arrived. The Baltimore has been making a slow trip home from Yokohama, from which port she sailed on May 1. On her voyage she made stops at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo Suez, Malta, Gibraltar, Havre, Gravesend. Belfast and Greenock, leaving

the latter port on August 29. The Baltimore will go to the Brooklyn navy yard for extensive repairs. As she has been in service for about ter years, it will be impossible to know the full extent of repairs needed until after she has been surveyed. She will probably be out of commis

sion for a year or more. Owing to the existence of bubonic plague at Glasgow at the time of the vessel's stay at Greenock, which i only 25 miles from Glasgow, quaran tine will be maintained over her at her anchorage for a time. No per will be allowed to go on shore without the permission of the health officer of the port. The temperature of all on board will be taken before any disposition is made of the vessel.

Didn't Blow Out Much.

Paris, Sept. 10 .- Othanase Hadja Yuna Gogiion, nephew of the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, Costak Anthopulo Pacha, and secretary of the embassy in London, committed suicide Saturday at the railway station in Fontainebleau, blowing out his brains with a revolver. It appears that he had quarreled with his paramour and that she had refused to live with

The Turkish embassy in Paris will arrange to convey the body to Lon-

The Wages of Sin Again Realized. Sturgis, Ky., Sept. 10 .- Thomas Holt, of Morganfield, shot-and killed himself last night over the body of his this city. Officers are on the way to Morganfield with Dr. Clark, who is alleged to have performed an operation which resulted in Miss Waller's death.

Another Bubonic Plague Suspect. Glasgow, Sept. 10 .- Another bubonic plague suspect was removed to the isolation hospital yesterday.

Pleads for the Preservation of the Declaration of Independence.

Speaks to Labor Day Celebraters Upon the Rights and Privileges of Workingmen Under a Republican Form of Government.

Twenty thousand workingmen listened to Wilham J. Bryan at Electric park, Chicago, on Labor day, who, in Defense Vessels Designed to the course of a lengthy address upon Secure the Greatest Results with | topics suited to the day, said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: "I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate in the celebration of Labor day San Francsico, Sept. 8.—The United at this place. This day has been wisely States coast defense monitor Wyo- set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those ming was successfully launched, at subjects which especially after the inhigh tide, from the ship yard of the literests of the wage earner. The laboring men constitute so large and so indispens-Union iron works in the presence of thousands of enthusiastic people, be treated without an investigation of the population that no social, economic or political question can be treated without an investigation of their lined along the shores or crowded on connection therewith. But there are some excursion steamers. The event had questions which touch them immediately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

"The first thing to be considered is the admission into the union. The lanuch- laboring man's ambition; what are his aims and his purposes; for what is he ing was managed without hitch by striving? The animal needs only food and shelter, because it has nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. The animal complains when it is hungry, and is contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the The monitor's hull was supported image of his Creator, is a three-fold being by shores over the sliding ways, and must develop the head and the heart Early in the morning workmen be- as well as the body. He is not satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will gan ramming in wedges so 'as to he be content unless all avenues of advancement are open to him. His possibilcreate an incline of one foot to six- vancement are open to min-

blocks sustaining the ship were tions, men have been condemned by birth tions, men have been condemned by birth knocked away, and by 10:30 o'clock to a particular occupation, place or caste; everything was in readiness for the in this country each man, however or wherever born, can strive for the highest aunching. About the bows of the rewards in business, state or church, and these avenues of advancement must be

kept open.
"No civilization can be considered per-Richards of Wyoming, Adjt.-Gen. fect which does not plant a hope in the breast of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal, the and wife, Maj. Thomas Wilhelm better is our civilization. Those who complain of existing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek livan, constituting his staff, and Mist a remedy for every abuse of government is more patriotic than to profit by bad systems and then frown down all criticism. States Senator Warren, who christ- There should be no antagonism between those engaged in the various occupations, and there will be none when all recognize the mutual obligations which are due be tween citizens. Our desire should be, not to separate the people into warring facsupporting props were removed and tions, but to bring them into better acquaintance and greater sympathy with each other. The enmity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich and the contempt which the rich sometimes manifest toward the poor would be avoided if each knew the other better and both were content to be guided by the strict rules of

"The extremes of society are really not government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers to-day may in a short time be day laborers. Since no one can save posterity from the evil effects of a bad law, all should strive for legislation which will protect each citilar vessels designed by Chief Naval | izen in his rights and in the enjoyment Constructor Hicborn, with a view of of the fruits of his own genius, his own in-

"It is of advantage to the rich as well as to the poor that the children of all have an opportunity to secure an education; for education widens the individual's horizon increases his capacity for usefulness, multiplies his equipments and makes him in every way more serviceable to society. Victor Hugo has described the mob as the human race in misery. Those who are well-to-do have a selfish interest, and should feel a moral concern, in removing despair from every human breast. As misery is lessened the security of property is increased: human life is protected in proportion as happiness is promoted.

"Why should the man who eats at a well-supplied table forget the man whose toil furnishes the food? Why should the man who warms himself by the fire forget the man whose labor in the forest or in the mine brings forth the fuel? Why should the man clad in the best products of the loom forget the man whose calloused hands make fine clothing possible? Both the consumer and the producer are necessary, but of the two the producer comes first in point of time and in point of importance. Shall the rosebud, blooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance on the air, despise the roots of the bush because they come into actual contact with the soil? Destroy the bud and leave the roots and a second bud will appear, as beautiful and fragrant as the first; but destroy the roots and bud and bush will perish. "How can the wage earner secure that share of the earth's bountles and the gov ernment's protection which he deservas?

The associations formed by workingmen have been productive of much good. "The labor organization as we now find it is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvantage when dealing with the corporated employer, and the organization not only enables him to contend for his rights upon terms more nearly equal, but it stimulates him to study and understand the condi-

tions which surround him. "The labor organization has been foremost in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage earners for their own protection. That ballot has been obtained, and through its operations those who toil for individ uals or corporations are able to protect their political rights and to use the ballot according to their own judgments. This

is a long step in advance. "The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor. No one can visit the factories where children are employed without contemplating the crime which is being perpetrated upon posterity If there is any temporary economic ad vantage in the employment of children of tender age, it is insignificant when measured against the permanent injury done to present and future generations. To rob a child of its school days is bad enough but to bend its back by a load for which only the adult is fitted is even worse.
"The labor organization has also contributed towards the shortening of the hours of toil, and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured. Approximately, one-third of the 24 hours must be given to sleep; if another third of the day is devoted to manual labor, only eight hours are left for eating, for going to and from the place of work, for the reading of current news, for mental improvement recreation, social intercourse and domestic life. Since the hours occupied in eating and travel cannot be encroached upon, every hour added to the day's labor must be taken from the time devoted to the intellectual development, recreation and the

"The labor organization has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration, although it is difficult to see why the burden of this reform should be thrown upon the laboring man. Surely the employer, if he would take a comprehensive view of his own interests, would be as much benefited by arbitration as the employe, and because every prolonged contest between labor and capital brings interruption to business and pecuniary loss even more interested than employers or versal that the public can be depended sweetheart, Miss Cora Waller, also of to support the successful contestant in a and it is evident still to those who are not Morganfield, who had just died in the operating chair of Dr. W. E. Clark, of this city. Officers are on the way to der why its coming was delayed so long.
"The blacklist, by means of which employers combine to deprive the discharged increases, and the skilled workman, whose life has been spent in acquiring efficiency in a certain trade or occupation, becomes "Do not allow

BRYAN AT CHICAGO. experience is closed by agreement between "The laboring man is also interested in

legislation prohibiting oriental immigra-tion. It is unfair to the American workman, who is the foundation of the nation's wealth in time of peace and its defense in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his occupation given to an oriental laborer, often brought in by contract, who has no permanent interest in our government. If the Asiatics come here, work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain upon our money supply will be similar to that caused by landlordism in other countries. The political objections to oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded, and we have seen how, in every industrial depression, race animosities result in riot and bloodshed. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot

amalgamate with our people. "The attempt to use the injunction of a ourt to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for while the wage earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far-reaching that no one can hope to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for anyone who violates the law can, upo conviction, be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such violation. The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury; why should this right be denied the laboring man? Those who oppose government by injunction are not in favor of lawlessness; they are, on the contrary, the best friends of law and order. They deny the right of any man to violate the law in an effort to advance his own interests, but they insist that it is inconsistent with our ideas of govern ment and dangerous to all classes to invest any judge with the three-fold power, first, to make the laws; second, to bring accusation against these charged with the violation of the laws, and, third, to sit in judgment upon the case. Government by unction is so indefensible that the antiinjunction bill, indorsed by the Chicago platform, passed the senate without a year and nay vote being demanded, and since that time no party platform has specifically indorsed government by injunction and no prominent member of any party has entered upon a defense of the system; and et corporate influence is so strong that it has thus far been impossible to secure

any remedial legislation. "The fact that United States senators are elected by legislatures, rather than by the people directly, lessens the laboring man's nfluence in securing favorable federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to the voters for ratification at the polls, the convention is constrained to nominate a candidate acceptable to the people; but when a senator is chosen by a legislature the individual voter is far less considered. Even when direct bribery is not employed, the indirect influence which corporations can exert is resorted to, and more frequently still money is secretly used to aid legislative candidates in close districts. Such obligations are usually repaid in the caucus, and, as a rule, the majority in the caucus controis the party which has the selection of the senator. If this question were submitted to the voters the majority in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people would be overwhelming, and "The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear. Those who work for wages to-day may, under a good to policies which they do not like rather than secure improvement by a change in party affiliations. "The laboring man favors direct legisla-

tion wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election of senators by popular vote. Direct legislation brings the government nearer to the voter. There is more virtue to the people than ever finds expression through their representatives. To hold that a representative can act for the people better than they can act for themselves, is to assert that he is as much interested in the people as they are themselves, and that his wisdom is greater than the combined wisdom of the majority of the people. Neither proposition s sound. Most, if not all, of the evils comlained of in government are traceable to the fact that the representative of the people has personal interests at variance with he interests of his constituency. Corruption in municipal, state and federal government is due to the misrepresentation of the people by public servants, who use their positions for private advantage. The people should have an opportunity to vote on public questions when these questions can be submitted without too great incon-

venience or expense. "But the laboring man is even more interested in the proposition to establish a abor bureau with a cabinet officer at its head. Such a bureau would keep the executive in constant touch with the wage earners of the country, and open the way to the redress of their present and future grievances. If labor is given a place in the president's official household, the man se lected will necessarily be a worthy and trusted representative of the people for whom he speaks, and his presence at cabnet meetings will give to those who toil for their daily bread assurance that their

nterests will be properly guarded.
"Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, has, in his correpondence with the secretary of the treasury, so ably presented the laboring man's reasons for opposing a gold standard and national bank currency, that it is not necessary to discuss those questions at

this time "The laboring man has abundant reason to fear the trusts. Mr. Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advantages of those combinations is that 'in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.' Is it possible that any wage earner can fail to see how completely the trust places the employe at the mercy of the employer?

"The resolutions adopted by various labor organizations in condemnation of militarism and imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those questions. No class contributes more than the laboring class in proportion to its numbers to the rank and file of the army; no class contribut is more in proportion to its numbers to the expense of the army, and no class is more menaced by the existence of a large army. Most of the countries in Europe which maintain large military establish-ments collect an income tax which adjusts the burden of the government to the income of the citizen. Here our federal taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while they are income taxes in the sense that they must be paid out of the incomes of the people, yet the exactions are not proportionate to the incomes. The taxes upon consumption bear heaviest upon the poor and lightest upon the rich and are in fact graded income taxes, the per cent, collected decreasing as the income increases.

"If this nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all abuses, the government will not need to be supported by a large permanent standing army, for every citizen will be ready to defend such a government from attack. The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be cured by

"To support a permanent army of 100,000 men requires approximately one-half as money as is annually expended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite! "Imperialism involves a departure from

principles which were universally accepted to those who are in no way responsible in this country until within two years. To at public receptions in the white for the disagreement, society in general is know that all men are created equal one house came to an end, writes Rene needs not the wisdom of a sage or the employes. The desire for justice is so uni- learning of the schools. It was declared to be a self-evident truth; it was evident to upon to support the finding of an impartial | those who pledged their lives to the mainboard of arbitration as certainly as it can | tenance of the declaration of independence, logical and necessary sequence that governments were instituted for the welfare of all and derive their just powers from workmen of reemployment is one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage earner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment if it is abandoned there is no foundation upon which a government like ours can

"Do not allow yourselves to be deceived practically the chattel of the employer by those who question the capacity of this ly dinners.

Macaulay, in his essay on Jonn Milton, points out the folly of attempting to prepare people for self-government by deny-ing them the right to participate in their

own government. He said: " 'Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for-

"When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He

" 'Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with if not above, labor, in the structure of gov-ernment. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toll up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, wil surely be used to close the door of ad-vancement against such as they, and to fix now disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.'

"The warning is even more needed now than it was 40 years ago. The Army and Navy Journal is already justifying the colonial idea, and declaring that fate has decreed for us a destiny in which an imperial executive, free from the restraints of a written constitution, will govern subjects according to his own pleasure. The United States Investor, published at Boston, in its issue of July 28, says:
"'Only a blind person can fail to see that

remarkable transformations of one kind

or another are in store for the race; hence the folly of asserting that the policy of this country, which is destined to play such a leading part in human affairs of the future. shall be governed for the most part by political maxims uttered more than 100 years ago. The greatest evil which now confronts this republic is the clamor raised by a certain faction for a settlement of our problems of state by just such a metho as we have been deprecating. Conside ably more than a century ago a certain notable declaration was made in this country to the effect that all men ought to be free and independent. This is merely a generalization of the French school of Voltaire and the encyclopaedists. It is a lictum absolutely lacking foundation in history and incapable of syllogistic justification. It was, however, a handy phrase for us to employ when asserting our right to break away from the mother country; t suited the exigencies of our situation in 1776 admirably, though in itself but a bit of sublimated demagogism. The declaration was a serviceable means to the end that was at that time desired. To bring forward this declaration in this year, 1900, in connection with our treatment of the Filipinos and the Cubans is as gross an absurdity as ever was practiced. To do so is to offer an insult to the intelligence of the people who first subscribed to the

declaration in question." "But why quote from newspapers as to what may be done hereafter in the pres-ence of a law already enacted which makes subjects out of Porto Ricans, withdraws from them the guarantees of the constitution and asserts the power of the pres-ident and congress to govern them without their consent and tax them without representation—a power as unlimited and tyrannical as was ever asserted or exercised by any ruler in all the history of the human race. This doctrine has not yet been approved by the people; it furnishes the supreme question of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils the laboring man has a responsibility com mensurate with his opportunity. Without a large percentage of the laboring vote no party can win an election in the United States. The men who work for wages can by throwing their votes on the one side or the other determine the policy of this country. They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day of this nation, and either bring the government back to its ancient land marks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the old world."

A ROMANTIC HISTORY.

Strange Career of Sir Donald Smith, an Honored Notable in Canada.

Necessity forced the Hudson Bay company, a trading corporation engaged in collecting furs, to become a government that ruled with despotic power from the great takes to the Arctic circle. How absolute this power might be, and in some cases was, is illustrated by the strange history of Sir Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona, whose name is konored in every part of the dominion. The history, which contains all the elements of a romance or a melodrama, is told by Rev. Dr. Field in his book of travel, 'Our Western Archipelogo."

"More than 50 years ago a young Scotchman came from his native land to take a place in the Hudson Bay company. He served it with scrupulous fidelity, and had begun to feel at home in the place where he was stationed.

"One day an Indian runner came to him with an order to leave his post in one hour and betake himself to Labrador. The order did not permit him to wait to pack his clothing, which, so he was informed, would be sent after him. "Although the order exiled him to

an American Siberia, and was unaccompanied by a word of explanation, he obeyed it without remonstrance. Within the hour he was on his way to the distant and inhospitable coast. He was kept there 23 years. On the death of the governor of the company who had sent him into exile he was recalled. "As during this long, trying time he

had shown himself a wise, faithful servant of the company, he was now promoted from position to position, until finally he became its governor. "Dr. Field thinks the exile was barsh measure and the reason of it a mystery; but an old settler put it in another light. The company governed by military discipline, and ordered those subordinates to perilous services

spirit of a gallant soldier."

President Hayes' \$6,000 Dinner. In President Van Buren's administration the custom of serving estables Bache in Ladies' Home Journal. 22 had been so abused that just prior to the election of 1840 hungry crowds besieged the east room, clamoring to be fed and threatening to vote against Mr. Van Buren if they were not supplied with food. Since that time the only chief executive who has provided "refreshments" on such occasions was President Hayes. Although President Hayes offered no wine to his guests, he spent a large part of his salary in entertaining. A single entertainment cost him \$6,600. President Arthur had the reputation of giving the most cost-

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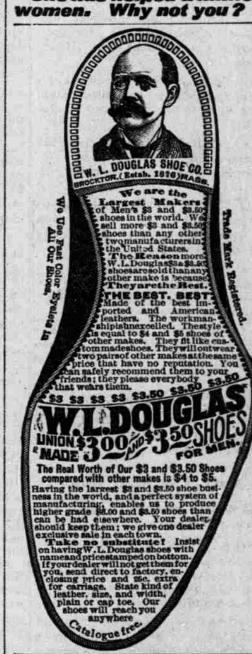
Every woman knows about Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has cured.

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Then they write to Mrs. Pinkham and she cures them, but of course It takes longer to do so. Don't delay getting help if you are sick.

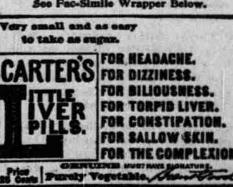
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